

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

SUBPOENA FOR RULE 2004 EXAMINATION

-----X
In re:

LIBERTY BRIDGE CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT GP, LLC, *et al.*,¹

Debtors.

Chapter 7

Case No.: 20-10009 (SCC)

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To: Jacqueline Nigro

228 Park Avenue S.
New York, New York 10003-1502

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear and testify at an examination under Rule 2004, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, at the place, date, and time specified below. A copy of the court order authorizing examination is attached.

PLACE OF TESTIMONY
TBD

DATE AND TIME
TBD

☒ YOU ARE COMMANDED to electronically produce the following documents or objects to the Issuing Officer's electronic mail address by the date and time specified below (list documents or objects):

All documents specified in the Order entered _____, 2020 and Schedule 1 annexed hereto.

ISSUING OFFICER'S ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESS
JKrell@silvermanacampora.com

DATE AND TIME
_____, 2020
4:00 p.m.

ISSUING OFFICER SIGNATURE AND TITLE

DATE
_____, 2020

ISSUING OFFICER'S NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE NUMBER

Justin S. Krell, Esq.
SILVERMANACAMPORA LLP
100 Jericho Quadrangle, Suite 300
Jericho, New York 11753
(516) 479-6300

*If the bankruptcy case is pending in a district other than the district in which the subpoena is issued, state the district under the case number.

¹ The Debtors in these cases, along with the last four digits of their federal tax identification numbers are (i) Liberty Bridge Capital Management GP, LLC (9236) (Case No. 20-10009); (ii) Cash4Cases, Inc. (8244)(Case No. 20-10010); (iii) Liberty Bridge Capital Management IM, LLC (2955)(Case No. 20-10011); (iv) Liberty Bridge Capital Management, L.P. (6434)(Case No. 20-10012); (v) Liberty Bridge Finco LLC (5215)(Case No. 20-10013); (vi) Liberty Bridge Settlement Clearing, LLC (8144)(Case No. 20-10014); (vii) Diversified Pre- Settlement Portfolio I, a Series of Liberty Bridge Capital Management, L.P. (1925)(Case No. 20-10015); and (viii) Diversified Pre- Settlement Portfolio II, a Series of Liberty Bridge Capital Management, L.P. (1660)(Case No. 20-10016).

PROOF OF SERVICE

SERVED	DATE	PLACE
SERVED ON (PRINT NAME)	MANNER OF SERVICE	
SERVED BY (PRINT NAME)	TITLE	

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Proof of Service is true and correct.

Executed on

DATE

SIGNATURE OF SERVER

ADDRESS OF SERVER

Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Subdivisions (c), (d), and (e), as amended on December 1, 2007, made applicable in cases under the Bankruptcy Code by Rule 9016, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure:

(c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.

(1) Avoiding Undue burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The issuing court must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney’s fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the issuing court for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party’s officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:

(i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;

(ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party’s officer to travel more than 100 miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person—except that, subject to Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from such place within the state where the trial is held;

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert’s opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in a dispute and results from the expert’s study that was not requested by a party; or

(iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party’s officer to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(d) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena;

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitation of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

(i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(e) Contempt.

The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty’s failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).